Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1827. [NO. 114.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Clerks of the Superior Courts,

AND other gentlemen holding subscriptions to the NEW MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA, are requested to return the same by the 1st of January next. They will be so good as to present them, in the mean time, to such persons as will be likely to patronize the work, who have not had an opportunity of doing so already. The price to non-subscribers will be $10. Very few, however, more than those subscribed for, will be printed. To remove any objection that may be urged against subscribing, the publisher wishes it to be understood, that none of the subscribers will be held bound, if the MAP is not correctly drawn, finished in the best manner, and of the best materials.

From the returns already received, the publisher is warranted in believing, that a subscription of not less than one thousand names will be obtained in North-Carolina, among whom are, His Excellency the Governor, all the Officers of the State Government residing at the metropolis, the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, a liberal proportion of the Professional Gentlemen, a large number of that most respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, and generally the Merchants and Traders of our Towns, to whom a correct Map of the State is particularly desirable.

The publisher takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations for the polite attention which has been uniformly paid to his applications for assistance in the prosecution of his work, and especially to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring the surveys of the several counties. Any information calculated to benefit the work will be thankfully received.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1826.—2t13.

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

David Blalock, vs. Nancy Blalock. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Lawson Henderson*, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

3m't '20.—pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1826.

John Bradley vs. Joshua Souther and the heirs of John Miller, deceased. } Petition to vacate a grant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Lowrie and wife, Susanah Lowrie and John F. Miller, the heirs and representatives of John Miller, deceased, are not inhabitants of the State: It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be holden in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur; that said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard, as to them, ex parte. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 14th November, A. D. 1826. JAMES MORRIS, *Clerk.*

6t'14—pr. adv. $3.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1826.

John Bradley, vs. Reuben Searsey and the heirs of John Miller, dec. } Petition to vacate a grant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Lowrie and wife, Susannah Lowrie and John F. Miller, the heirs and representatives of John Miller, deceased, are not inhabitants of the state: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur; that said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard, as to them, ex parte.

WITNESS, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 14th November, 1826.

JAMES MORRIS, *Clerk.*

6t14—pr. adv. $3.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. January 1, 1827.

A-
Amos Alexander, James Asbury 3,
Maj. Thos. Alexander, James Ames 3,
Joseph Armstrong, Malinda Alexander,
Isaac or Dan Alexander.

B.
James Black, Jacob Bostain 2.
James Blunt, John Buoys,
Mary Barringer 2, William Bostwick 3,
Matthew Bain, John Black,
Upton Byram, Richard Boilles,
Polado Brinkle, James Boys,
Zacheus Barnes, Marian Black.

C.
Fleet Cox, Dr. David T. Caldwell,
Dr. P. C. Caldwell, David Cross,
Messrs. Coleman & Greer, John Caston,
David Colter, Capt. Cook,
Harvey Cannada.

D.
Thomas Dunn, John A. Dickson,
Samuel Duffy, Jacob Dewlin,
Elizabeth Dan ie James Dinkins 2,
Robert Dinkins, Daniel Dougherty,
Lewis Dinkins.

E.
Charles Elms, jr. Richard C. Edmonson.

F.
Joseph Flinn 2, William Flinn,
John Faires, H. Foster,
Nancy Flowers, James Ferrier,
Robert Faires, G.
Daniel Gallant 2, Moses V. Grant,
Moses Green, Col. Thos. Greer, jr.

H.
William Hutchison, Thomas Houston,
Daniel Hyams, Daniel A. Hall,
Dr. Saml. Henderson 2, John Hipp,
William Harris, Henry Hartis,
John Hartgrove, Elam Hunter,
Henry Hoover. K.
Sarah W. Kinchell, Marcus Kennedy,
Ephraim Kendrick, David Karr,
David S. Karr. L.
Margaret A. Lowrie, 2 Jean Lemmond,
William Luckey, John Lowry.

M.
Hugh M'Lure, Ann M'Lure 2,
William Meghee, Daniel M'Gill,
Joseph Mehaffey, Alexr. Monteith,
Wm. M'Cord, Thomas Moore,
James Morrison, Matthew Miller,
David M'Daniel, Eliza M'Kee,
Philemon Morris, Benjamin Morrow,
Robert M'Kinley. N.
John Norment, Mary Nowlin,
Herman S. Noble, Moses Neely,
Parmilia Newby. O. Nathan Orr.

P.
Joseph Pritchard 3, Rev. Walter S. Pharr,
Thomas Park. John Peoples,
Washington Plummer, Col. William Porter,
Samuel Porter, Catharine Pharr,
Wm. L. Patton. R.
Joseph Reed, Dr. Joseph Ross,
Amelia Russ, John Rogers,
William Rives, Alex. Robison,
William Robison, John Roberson.

S.
Sh'ff. of Mecklenburg 2, Hugh Smith,
Green Smith, Richard Springs,
John Secrist, Hugh & Eli Stewart,
Joseph Sample, William P. Springs,
Elizabeth Shields, William Smith,
Elijah B. Setzer. T.
Maria W. Taylor, Silas Templeton,
Henry Tomson. W.
Robert Watson, W. P. Waugh,
Margaret Wilson, Isaac Wilson,
Rev. John M. Wilson, 2 Francis Wilson,
William Walker, James Wilson.

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

133—3t15

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Lincolnton, N. C. 1st January, 1827.

A.
Henry Asbury, Martha Abernathy,
Bartholomew Abernathy.

B.
Pride Bradshaw, Jacob Burns,
Joseph Brotherton, Henry Butts,
Joshua Beam, Mary Baker,
William Boils, Francis Beattie,
John Baird, Henry Banich,
William Beal, Mathias Baringer,
James Blakely, John Butts,
Rev. David Balew, John Bandy,
David Borkout. C.
Daniel Callis, Thomas Crow,
John Carpenter, Daniel Cam.

D.
George Detherow, Forney & Abernathy,

G.
Robert Gasten. Philip Gross 2,
John Gibson, Daniel Hudson,
Philip R. Hoyle, Henry Hoss,
Henry Hoover. I.
Mrs. Mary H. Irby, Sarah Isler.

K.
Jacob Killian, James Kingcade,
Thos. Kendrick. L.
Peggy Lawrence, Jacob Lutz 2,
Michael Link, Samuel Loots,
Isaac Lawrence, Levi Lockman.
Samuel Martin 2, John Murphy,

P. & R.
James Pattillo, John Rankin,
Jonas Bader, Dr. E. Reese,
Paul O. Reese, William Roberts,
John Reynolds, David Russel,
James Ramsy, Catherine Robison,
James Ronney, Henry Roop.

S.
John Speck, George Summey,
John Self, Martin Shuford,
John Smith, John Sanders,
Abner L. Sherrill, T.
Conrad Tipps, Catharine Thornbury,
David Thornbur, V. & W.
John Vickers. H. L. Willis.

D. REINHARDT, *P. M.*

70—t15p

Attachments and Bonds
For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Entry Takers' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

State Legislature.

TUESDAY, DEC. 26.—The Governor transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature, by his Private Secretary, Mr. John K. Campbell, the following

MESSAGE:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

GENTLEMEN—

Although we have continued, during the past year, in the uninterrupted enjoyment of all our civil and religious privileges, yet, the chastening hand of an all-wise Providence has borne heavily on particular sections of our State. Whether the injury sustained by the late untoward seasons, is of magnitude sufficient to merit your interference, is a question submitted entirely to your discretion.

Believing it universally admitted, that the existence of free Governments dedepends npon the virtue and intelligence of the great body of the people, and that these are also the sources of individual comfort and happiness, I shall not consume your time in repeating arguments so often adduced, to show the necessity of diffusing the benefits of education, among the poorer class of our fellow citizens. But permit me to call your attention to a clause in our State Constitution, which enforces the obligation of giving to this subject your serious consideration. It is this—"A school or schools shall be established by the Legislature of this State, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices. All useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities." The latter branch of this constitutional injunction has long since been complied with, by your predecessors.—We have a University in a prosperous condition, with competent funds, but as to the former and no less important branch concerning schools, it is to be lamented, that from the formation of the Constitution, until the last Session of the General Assembly, (a period of forty-nine years) nothing whatever has been done. The last Legislature commenced the important work, but if that beginning is not sustained and pursued, the present generation may pass away, before any thing effectual is accomplished. Many enlightened persons believe, that it is more difficult for an individual in ordinary circumstances, to obtain for his child, at this time, the common rudiments of education, than it was at the period when our Constitution was adopted. This increased difficulty for orginates in part from the increased demand which the exigencies of Government have made upon the resources of individuals, and the enhancement of the necessaries of subssitence. It appears, therefore, peculiarly just and proper, that the State should contribute somewhat to the diminution of that burthen, which, in part, it has created; and whilst it exacts and expects obedience and support from the citizens to its laws and institutions, it should give them the opportunity to appreciate their privileges and improve their condition. The least reflection will satisfy us, that reading, writing, and the common rules of Arithmetic, are highly essential to the healthy action of our government, founded as it is, upon the supremacy, and executed by the agency of the people;—and they unquestionably contribute more largely to the individual benefit and morality of the body of the people, than the branches of severe science usually taught in our established seminaries. Whils upon this subject, I beg leave to remark, that the Constitution itself, in the section before recited, has not only imposed the obligation, but has also suggested an important means for the execution of the injunction.

The benefits resulting from a well regulated and properly conducted system of Internal Improvements, in a country like, ours are too apparent to require many remarks to prove their importance.—Let us, for instance, confine ourselves to the limits of North-Carolina, and mark her situation at this time. We all know, that in particular sections of the State, the greatest distress is at present apprehended among the poorer class of our fellow citizens, from the deficiency of the various crops, springing from sources which it is unnecessary to investigate.—We also know, that in other sections, the usual productions were never more abundant. From the great variety of soil and climate, may not this state of things often occur? Let me ask, then, what is the proper remedy for such evils? Can there be any other answer given, than—facilitate the intercourse between the different sections of the State? In other words, open your water courses, repair your old roads and make new ones—make them, what they should be, cheap and convenient mediums of social intercourse. Then the failure of crops in some few counties, would not have the effect of thinning a population, already too much scattered and diminished. But the redundant fullness of some parts might conveniently be drawn off, to fructify and supply less fortunate situations. There is every reason to believe, that at the present time, grain and other necessary articles would not command more than their ordinary prices, were it not for the great difficulty of transportation. Those who are fortunately the venders of produce this year, may be purchasers the next. It behooves the people of every part of the State, maturely to consider this subject. It is frankly admitted, that money has been, perhaps, unnecessarily expended, at the commencement of this undertaking. But is not this the fate of all human undertakings, without the benefits of experience? Is there an individual who for the first time, has opened a plantation or built him a house, who is not, at its close, convinced, that he has committed many errors, and expended much money uselessly. What then would be thought of the reasoning which should gravely conclude, that those things which add so much to our comfort and convenience, were useless, because errors might be committed. I do not advocate, far less wish, the public money to be unnecessarily expended, when it can be avoided. But a prudent though unfortunate management may be lamented, although it should not be blamed. When it is considered, that there is a ready fund created (the Cherokee Lands) and our fellow-citizens will not probably be burthened with additional taxes, it is most respectfully submitted, whether a judicious system of Internal Improvement should not be prosecuted?

In connection with this subject, it may be well to mention, that under the provisions of several acts, prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, four sales at public auction have been had, and the most valuable lands disposed of. It is believed, however, that the lands remaining unsold, are of sufficient value, to be well worthy the attention of the Legislature. It is submitted to your discretion, to determine what disposition shall be made of them. It is obviously the interest of the State, and more immediately of the citizens of that section of the State, that they should forthwith be brought into market, since their value is continually diminishing, by trespassers, who destroy the timber and wear out the soil, and who can scarcely be presumed to make good citizens or quiet neighbors. Whether it will be advisable to have the unsurveyed lands undisposed of, offered at public auction, or open an entry office under suitable regulations, are subjects which will properly claim your consideration Before we take leave of this subject, you will pardon me for again calling your attention to the reclaiming of our Swamp lands. It is believed to be a subject, in which the State is deeply interested. If the State have the power of regulating their own internal police, if they have the power of instituting precautions for the preservation of the health and lives of their citizens, can there be a doubt of the power to act upon this subject? What can stay the tide of emigration, now flowing to the west, but the improvement of our own State? There can be but little doubt, that the undertaking would rather directly and greatly enhance the present revenue, while it would augment the agricultural resources of the State, improve the health of our citizens, and relieve our territory from a melancholy blot on its geographical appearance. As to the particular works which have been carried on, during the past year, their progress, &c. will be detailed in another communication.

Some of our most enlightened fellow-citizens are of opinion, that the criminal code is susceptible of improvement. This would be attained, by leaving it discretionary with the proper jurisdictions, to substitute either the tread-mill, or work-house, instead of the present modes of punishment, for petty offences, by fine, imprisonment and stripes. The assertion can scarcely be doubted, that in the neighborhood of our towns and villages, within the last few years, the commission of crimes is much more frequent than formerly. The present modes of punishment, especially by imprisonment, which is most generally inflicted, present feeble, very feeble checks to their multiplication, and tend but little, either to an amendment of the culprit's morals, or to produce a wholesome influence on other wrong-doers. At the same time, the general insolvency of such offenders, heavily accumulates the charges of prosecutions, upon the different counties. One of the present modes of punishment that of whipping, especially where meanness enters into the commission of the crime, I esteem a valuable feature in our criminal code. The propriety of extending it to some misdemeanors, at present punishable by fine and imprisonment, particularly in the case of fraudulently trading with slaves, is respectfully submitted to your consideration. I doubt not, that the use of the tread-mill and work-house, where such establishments were found practicable, and were well organized and conducted, would contribute largely to the efficient administration of criminal justice, to the reformation of offenders, and sensibly diminish the charges of prosecution, by the profits of the establishments. The present mode of compensating our prosecuting officers, appears to me objectionable. Is it not the policy and duty of every wise and liberal government, as well to protect the innocent as to punish the guilty? Can it be right and just, that the compensation of these gentlemen, should, in a great degree, depend upon conviction? Is it not their interest to convict, whether the accused be innocent or guilty? And, however respectable, still they are but men! liable to all the weakness "which flesh is heir to," and capable of being influenced by all the considerations, which influence humanity. Would it not be preferable, that they should enjoy fixed salaries, thus removing all temptation to persecution, and make their present fees payable to the county trustees and State Treasury, as reimbursements? That there are other defects in our judiciary system, cannot seriously be doubted, but whether they are of that description, which require legislative interference, or such as are incident to all human institutions, you alone are competent to decide.

I herewith transmit you a communication from Vermont, enclosing a resolution of their General Assembly, for your concurrence. It is, in substance, that slavery is an evil to be deprecated by a free and enlightened people; and, declaring that their General Assembly will concur in any measures, which may be adopted by the general government, for its abolition in the U. S. that may be consistent with the rights of the people and the general harmony. This is an additional instance, indicating, that States, like individuals, may fall into the common error of believing, that they better understand, and with more skill and to greater advantage could manage the concerns of others, than they display in their own transactions. The reason is obvious: They take but a partial and imperfect view of another's affairs, without the advantage of being possessed of the whole ground. May not this be the situation of the non-slave holding States and can they not, without transcending "the modesty of nature," fairly presume, that this subject, in all its bearings, is fully understood in the South? It becomes every State and people, to be peculiarly alive to every circumstance, which may threaten their existence; and to provide every precaution, against any emergency to which they may be exposed. I repeat but a common truism, but one appreciated by every wise people,—"that peace is the time to prepare for war." From foreign force, or internal insurrection, we are indeed protected by constitutional provision. But it does not become us, to neglect our resources or overlook the peculiarity of our situation, in common with a few other States, arising from the diversity of our population. We do not entertain any feminine apprehensions of danger. But the frequent and misguided proceedings of individuals, societies and States, in other sections of our country, relative to this question, demand from us a sleepless vigilance. These unauthorised, unjustifiable interferences with so delicate a topic, is the more to be regretted, as they may induce the States concerned, from a due regard to their highest interest, to increase the severity of their policy towards this portion of their population; to curtail existing privileges and forbear future immunities, which humanity might suggest and prudence sanction. The history of this State will shew, that our laws have been gradually liberalized in their provisions, operating on this class of our community, and their domestic administration has been ameliorated in a corresponding degree. But if the relations subsisting between masters and slaves, are not to be left to the unbiassed operations of our own sympathies, justice and discretion; if inflammatory doctrines are now to be scattered through our land, by foreign hands; it may well be doubted, whether our attention may not be more properly turned from the consideration of plans of amelioration, to a question of deeper magnitude—the preservation of ourselves and country, from insurrectionary movements, through an increased restriction, or at least, by a

more vigilant exercise of our police. Under these impressions and opinions, I would beg leave to recommend to the Legislature, a revision of the laws, relative to calling out the Militia to suppress insurrections, those for appointing and keeping patrols, and those in relation to the migration of free persons of color into this State. The law for calling out the Militia, by the variety of its enactments, may lead to confusion, and the others referred to, although they may appear sufficient, are permitted, in many parts of our country, to lie dormant and neglected. Whether the efficacy and activity of patrols would not be considerably promoted by an increase of privileges, established remuneration, a higher penalty for neglect of duty; and whether the policy of our sister States, prohibiting the migration of free persons of color within their boundaries, should not be met by countervailing enactments, if constitutional, are questions submitted entirely to your discretion.

In the month of July last, Frederick Nash, Esq. presented to the Executive his resignation, as one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, &c. In consequence thereof, the Council of State was convened as soon as circumstances permitted. They advised that a tempo ray commission should be granted to Willie P. Mangum, Esq. With you it rests to make a permanent appointment. The lamented and much regretted death of the late Judge Paxton, which has deprived the Courts of an able and upright Judge, society of an amiable and beloved associate, and the State of an eminently useful citizen, creates an additional vacancy on the same bench, which you in your discretion will supply. The resignation of Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers will be found in the file marked B, herewith transmitted.

The letter book of the Governor, will be held in readiness by my private Secretary for your examination. With it the Journal of the proceedings of the Council of State, will await the call of the Legislature. In the latter will be found, the correspondence between the Executive and Council, as to the proper mode of filling vacancies which may occur during the recess of the Legislature. On this subject, a great variety of opinion has excited among my predecessors.

Through the hands of the Hon. John Branch, one of the Senators in Congress, I have received a communication herewith submitted, (in the file A) proposing to publish the debates on the Federal Constitution, by Jonathan Elliot.

Many important subjects, independent of those herein submitted, will doubtless come under your consideration. Such assistance as my feeble abilities can afford your deliberations, during my continuance in office, will most cheerfully be afforded by, Gentlemen,

Your very Ob't. Serv't.
H. G. BURTON.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 26.—The Message having been read,

On motion of Mr. Speight, of Greene, it was ordered to be printed, one copy for each Member.

Mr. Stokes, in rising to introduce a resolution, remarked, that it was time, if error had been committed, to put a stop to it. The Governor, understanding that doubts are entertained, as to the constitutionality of his exercising powers vested in him by virtue of his office, will probably refrain from any official act. He would submit for the consideration of the Senate, a resolution, which had for its object the suspension of the duties of the Secretary of State, until this difficulty was adjusted. It is in these words—

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed, to suspend the issuing of Grants for Lands, and to cease from all official duties, until further directed by this General Assembly.

Mr. Speight, of Greene, had no objection to the Resolution, but he could see no impropriety in this gentleman's continuing to perform his official duties.—He knew this objection was raised at the last session, when the bill to alter the meeting of the Assembly, was before the Senate, but he thought then, and he was still of the opinion, that neither this, or either of the other offices, ought to be considered as vacant. If a liberal construction was put on the Constitution, he apprehended it would be found, that the House possessed the right of electing the Governor, Treasurer, Secretary and Comptroller, at any time during the sitting of the Assembly, and if done on the last day, would come as fully within the meaning and purview of the Constitution, as if done on the first. He repeated, he had no objection to the course proposed; but having paid particular attention to the clause of the Constitution, which relates to this subject, he could not believe there had been an *interregnum*.

The Resolution was adopted.

Mr Stokes begged leave to amend the Resolution just introduced by him, by adding the following Preamble, viz:

Whereas, doubts exist whether the office of the Secretary of State has not become vacant, since the 30th day of Nov. last, in consequence of the law altering the time of the annual meeting the General Assembly, Resolved, &c.

The Speaker informed him, that his resolution having already been adopted, its re-consideration was necessary, before it could be amended.

A motion was then made for its reconsideration, which having been carried the question recurred on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Speight, of Greene, said that he understood the object of the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Bladen, (Mr. M'Kay) to be the appointment of a committee to enquire, whether these supposed vacancies did exist. If this committee be appointed and they report that vacancies do exist, it will then be time enough to pass this resolution. At present, he saw no propriety in adopting it. He thought the better plan would be to lay it on the table, until this committee reported.

Mr. M'Kay moved farther to amend the Resolution, by striking out the words "and to cease from all official duties?"—He remarked that the preservation of the records of his office, constitutes a part of the duty of the Secretary of State.—Let the resolution pass as proposed by the mover, and what security have we that the records will not be exposed to any and every person. If necessity existed for the passage of the resolution at all, he hoped this part would be stricken out. He had an interview with the Secretary that morning, and suggested to him the difficulty which appeared to exist in his issuing grants, and he had the Secretary's assurance that no more would be issued for the present.

Mr. Pickett saw no necessity for striking out the words proposed by the gentleman last up. Although the term of service of an officer has expired, or his official acts be suspended, he is bound to protect the records, &c. entrusted to his care, until a successor be appointed. If an investigation was to be made, he thought it best to suspend his official acts altogether.

Mr. Hill, of Stokes, remarked, that as gentlemen seemed to think we had got into difficulty, the better course to pursue would be, to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow, that all might act understandingly upon it. The motion prevailed.

—

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27.—Mr. Pickett introduced a series of Resolutions, referring so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Public Education—so much as relates to the Penal Code—so much as relates to the amendment of the Constitution proposed by the State of Vermont—so much as relates to the calling out of the militia, for the suppression of insurrections; and so much as relates to the migration of free persons of color into this State, to select committees.

Mr. Speight of Craven, moved that the resolution referring that part of the Message which relates to the Penal Code, to a select committee, be amended, by making it read, "so much as relates to the Judiciary, the compensation of prosecuting officers, and the Penal Code."

Mr. Pickett had not thought it necessary to go so much into detail, believing that his resolution, referring to that part of the message which relates to the Penal Code would necessarily embrace the subject of the compensation to prosecuting officers.

The question on the adoption of the amendment, was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Forney moved to consider the Message received yesterday from the House of Commons, and laid on the table, proposing to ballot this morning for a Governor of the State, which was agreed to. After submiting this motion, Mr. F. made a few remarks, which the reporter could not distinctly hear. He understood him, however, to say, that the Constitution made it the duty of the Legislature to elect a Governor, at their first meeting, after each annual election, and he thought the sooner it was done the better. Admitting that the next session of the Legislature would take place on the 2nd Monday in January, there would be but a few weeks, of what gentlemen were pleased to style an *interregnum*, but in which, however, he did not believe.—He cited several instances to show, that if any constitutional difficulty existed on this subject, it had existed ever since the adoption of the Constitution at Halifax, in 1776. He moved that the Senate agree to the proposition of the House to go into a balloting.

After a few remarks from Mr. Speight of Greene and Mr. Seawell, which could not be heard, the question was put on concurring in the the Message, and decided in the affirmative, and the House of Commons informed thereof by message.

Messrs. Williams of Martin and Forney on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Fisher and Potter of the House of Commons, were named to attend to the ballotting for Governor.

Mr. King, moved that a message be sent to the House proposing to ballot immediately for a Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State, and nominating for those appointments, John Haywood, Joseph Hawkins and William Hill, in the order named.

Mr. Sneed presented the following:—

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, and the several amendments to it, and the Constitution of this State, be printed one copy for each member of the General Assembly.

On the question, shall this resolution pass its first reading, it was decided in the negative.

—

THURSDAY, DEC. 28.—Mr. Hill of Stokes, from the balloting committee for Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State, reported that John Haywood, Joseph Hawkins and William Hill, were duly elected to those offices in the order named.

Mr. Sanders introduced a bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly. [Proposes to repeal the act of last session altering the meeting from the third Monday in November.]

The bill having been read the first time, the question was put on its passage, and decided in the negative, 25 voting for it 28 against it.

—

FRIDAY, DEC. 29.—The bill to make Private Acts printed by the Printer of the State, evidence in Courts of this State, passed its second reading, and was ordered to be read the third time, when Mr. M'Coy remarked, that at the suggestion of Mr. Pickett, he proposed to add additional sections to the bill, to give time to prepare which, he moved, the further consideration of the bill be postponed until to morrow, which was agreed to.

In rising to introduce the resolution which follows, Mr. M'Kay observed, that by the charter granted by Charles 2d to the Proprietors of Land in this State, a reservation of one-half of all the Gold and Silver Ore which might be found, was made, in all the grants that issued, for the benefit of the Crown. When, therefore, in 1776, a resolution in the Government took place, and our colonial connection with Great-Britain was severed, North-Carolina succeeded to this right, which had previously been vested in the crown. It would seem, therefore, that the State was entitled to one-half of the Gold and Silver Ore which may have been found within her limits.

The Gold Mines in the upper part of the State, were likely to become very valuable. It was a matter of indifference to him, individually, whether the State possessed any interest in them or not, but acting in the capacity of a Legislator, he felt it to be his duty to bring the subject before the House, that measures might be taken to secure this right, if it was still vested in the State. The resolution is in these words:

Whereas, in the grants of land that issued during the Provincial Government, there are certain reservations of part of the Gold or Silver Ore, that may happen from time to time to be found; and whereas, on the Revolution in Government, the State succeeded to all the rights which the Crown of Great Britain had, in said reservations—

Resolved, That the committee of Finance be, and they are hereby instructed, to inquire into the expediency of securing to the State the benefit of said reservations, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Pickett moved that the Resolution lie on the table. It was strange, if this right reverted to the State fifty years ago, it had not sooner been discovered. He had never examined into the subject, but he thought it probable, that though these reservations might have been made in the grants issued anterior to 1776, they were contained in none since that period. It was a subject which might cause an excitement amongst the people, the consideration of the resolution—it was an early stage of the session, and by postponing it, members would have time to investigate the subject and act understandingly on it.

The bill was postponed until Monday.

—

SATURDAY, DEC. 30.—Mr. Speight of Greene, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the message of his Excellency the Governor as relates to the amendment of the Constitution of the U. States, on the subject of the emancipation of slaves, and the several resolutions therein alluded to, be referred to a select joint committee.

which he did not feel disposed to countenance. He thought it best to delay

Mr. Gilchrist begged leave, before the question on the adoption of the resolution was put, to submit an amendment to it. He proposed to substitute for the words "emancipation of slaves," the words used in the Vermont Resolution, viz. "abolition of slavery." The definition of the two phrases, though similar was different. Emancipation means, the turning loose amongst ourselves a certain species of property. Abolition, implies not only this, but much more. It embraces the idea of colonizing them without the limits of the Union, and no doubt this is what Vermont contemplated in her resolutions.

The question on the adoption of the amendent having been decided in the affirmative, the question recurred on the passage of the resolution, which was also decided in the affimative.

Mr. Beard of Rowan, presented the following Resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any what amendment is necessary to the law respecting Administrators of the estates of deceased persons, the more effectually to prevent loss to such estates by the mismanagement or failure of administrators, and likewise to protect the securities of adm'rs. and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

—

MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1827.—*Mr. Hill*, of Franklin, remarked, that it was within the knowledge of every member present, that in consequence of the resignation of Judge *Nash*, there was a vacancy on the Superior Court Bench, to be filled during the present Session of the Legislature. The Executive and Council had temporarily filled the office, by the appointment of *Willie P. Mangum*. It would devolve on them to supply the vacancy permanently.—He moved, therefore, that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to ballot on Wednesday next for a Judge, and he took that opportunity of nominating Mr. Mangum for the situation.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Wilson of Edgecomb, presented a bill in relation to Lotteries. [Provides that the Tickets of no foreign Lotteries shall be sold in this State, under a penalty of $500.]

Mr. Hill of Franklin, moved that this bill be referred to a select committee. Agreed.

The Orders of the Day were then taken up, the first of which was, the Resolution introduced some days ago by Mr. M'Kay of Bladen, relative to a supposed right which the State of North-Carolina possesses in the Gold Mines within her limits.—The resolution was adopted without debate.

The next subject in order, was the bill to alter the annual meeting of the Legislature back again to the 3d Monday in November.

Mr. Seawell moved, that the consideration of the bill be postponed until to morrow, as it was not probable the Senate would remain long in session on that day.

Mr. Stokes moved that it be made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Sanders thought it highly probable that on Monday there would not be so full an attendance as on any other day, at least, this was usually the case. He wished the subject to undergo a thorough investigation, and to that end, moved that the bill be made the order of the day for Thursday week.

Mr. Hill, of Franklin, moved that it be postponed until the first day of June next.

The Speaker said the question would be put on the most distant day of reference, and accordingly took the sense of the House on Mr. Hill's motion, which resulted in its rejection. The question was then put and carried on Mr. Sanders's proposition.

The bill to allow Private Acts printed by the Printer of the State, to be read as evidence in Courts of Justice, was read the third time, and on motion of Pickett, referred to the Judiciary committee.

—

THURSDAY, JAN. 2.—Mr. Speight of Greene, presented a bill to prevent free persons of color from emigrating into this State; for the good government of such as are resident in the State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Pickett offerred the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Emancipation Laws, that the owners of any slaves, after obtaining licence to manumit them, shall enter into bond with security, that they shall, within a convenient time, remove without the limits of the State, and shall not reside therein.

The resolution was referred.

—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27.—Mr. Fisher, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Governor, reported that H. G. Burton was duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, a proposition was made to the Senate to appoint a joint committee to wait on the Governor, and inform him of his re-election, and to ascertain when it will be convenient for him to attend the two Houses for the purpose of taking the oaths of office. Fisher and Potter were appointed on the part of the Commons.

The House proceeded to the appointment of its Standing Committees. They are as follows:

Claims.—Messrs. Holland, Gordon, Whitaker, Spruill, Patterson, Walton, Barnard, Cox, Ellison, M'Millan, W. W. Jones, Brower, Alexander, Marshall and Hodges.

Internal Improvement.—Messrs Shipp, Swain, Hill, Donoho, Green, Arrington, Mhoon, Stedman, Blunt, Burns, Moor, W. W. Jones, Fisher, Barnett, Strange and M'Millan.

Propositions and *Grievances.*—Messrs. Carson, Clayton, M'Gehee, Ramsay, Gary, Houze, Hardy, Edwards, Whitehurst, Simmons, Stevens, Hampton, Settle and Seawell.

Education.—Messrs. Love, Blevins, Scott, J. E Lewis, Potter, Wyche, Iredell, White, Foy, Dickinson, Gilmour, Morehead, Moore, Shepherd, M'Nair and Howell.

Agriculture—Messrs. St. Clair, Newland, Willis Lewis, Rand, Lathan, King, Dozier, Ball, Cox, Raiford, Sutton, Underwood, Torrance, Simpson, Wadsworth and Smith.

Privileges & Elections.—Messrs. Richardson, Edmonson, Boon, Webb, Powers, Sharpe, Bateman, Bozman, Adams, Kilpatrick, Frederick, Best, Walker, Linn, Gilmour and Alford.

—

THURSDAY, DEC. 28.—On motion of Mr. Shepherd,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a main State Road from the Town of Fayetteville to Wilkesborough, in conformity to the route heretofore surveyed by the Civil Engineer, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bain presented the following resolution, the question on adopting which, was decided in the negative:—

Whereas subjects of a private nature are frequently introduced for the consideration of the Legislature, at a late period of the session, probably to the exclusion and mature deliberation of subjects of a public nature and more general interest; for remedy whereof,

Resolved, That after the 20th day of January ensuing, no bill of a private nature shall be introduced into this House.

—

FRIDAY, DEC. 29.—Mr. Wyche presented the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Legislature of North-Carolina, that the Congress of the United States do not possess the power of laying and collecting a revenue for the purpose of cutting Roads and Canals in the respective States; and that our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested to use all lawful exertions in their power to prevent it. And that his Excellency the Governor cause a copy of the above resolution to be forwarded to the individuals composing the delegation of this State in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Warren, ordered that this resolution lie on the table.

—

MONDAY, JAN. 1.—The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Shipp, a bill allowing jurors in the County and Superior Courts of Lincoln, to receive pay for their services; and a bill to empower Joseph Houston, of Iredell county, to erect gates across certain roads therein mentioned.

By Mr. Alexander, a bill to amend an act, entitled an act to amend an act passed in 1815, to incorporate the town of Charlotte, in Meeklenburg county.

By Mr. Cooper, a bill to repeal the 6th section of an act passed in 1830, to extend the jurisdiction of a single Justice; and to amend the several laws in force in this State, relative to the recovery of debt before a Justice of the Peace.

These bills were severally read the first time.

Mr. Donoho presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be re-appointed whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Medical Board for this State, and they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Alexander,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws with regard to Constables, as to ensure the more speedy collection and payment of debts placed in their hands for collection.

Nineteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1826.—The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Vice-President of the United States:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives—

SIR: You will please to lay before the House over which you preside, the enclosed communication, addressed to that body. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the Honorable the members of the House of Representatives:

An imperious sense of duty, and a sacred regard to the honor of the station which I occupy, compel me to approach your body in its high character of grand inquest of the nation.

Charges have been made against me of the most serious nature, and which, if true, ought to degrade me from the high station in which I have been placed by the choice of my fellow-citizens, and to consign my name to perpetual infamy.

In claiming investigation of the House, I am sensible that, under our free and happy institutions, the conduct of public servants is a fair subject of the closest scrutiny and the freest remarks, and that a firm and faithful discharge of duty affords, ordinarily, ample protection against political attacks, but when such attacks assume the character of impeachable offences, and become in some degree official, by being placed among the public records, an officer thus assailed, however base the instruments used, if conscious of innocence, can look for refuge only to the Hall of the immediate Representatives of the People. It is thus I find myself unexpectedly placed.

On Wednesday morning last, it was for the first time intimated to me, that charges of a very serious nature against me were lodged in one of the executive departments: during the day, rumors from several quarters, to the same effect, reached me; but the first certain information of their character was received yesterday morning through one of the newspapers of the District. It appears from its statements that I am accused of the sordid and infamous crime of participating in the profits of contracts formed with the government through the Department of War, while I was entrusted with the discharge of its duties, and that the accusation has been officially presented as the basis of an official act the of War Department, and consequently, to be placed among its records, as a lasting stigma on my character.

Consoious of my entire innocence in this, and every other public act, and that I have ever been incapable, in the performance of duty, of being influenced by any other motive than a sacred regard to the public interest, and resolved, as for as human effort can extend, to leave an untarnished reputation to posterity; I challenge the freest investigation of the House, as the only means effectually to repel this premeditated attack to prostrate me, by destroying forever my character.

J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the U. States.

Washington. 29th, Dec. 1826.

The Letter of the V. President having been read.

Mr. Floyd reminded the House that this appeal to the House arose out of a measure which occurred some years ago. There were but few members present who have participated in the discussions of that day. The circumstances however were well known. He had himself taken great pains, at the time, to investigate the matter; and although he could not remember the whole train of the business, he knew perfectly well what was the result. The House would do him the justice to bear testimony that he had been generally in opposition to the gentleman who was then Secretary of War, because he regarded his policy as too bold, and not so economical as the circumstances of the country required. But of those who had acted with him in this opposition, there was none who thought the late Secretary capable of any act so base in its character as that which is now charged against him. Under all the circumstances, he thought it well that the House should go into an investigation of this charge, which had been made public through the columns of a newspaper. He much regretted that such an accusation against an officer standing so high in the government, should appear in a public newspaper; and if he had possessed a previous knowledge of the business, he would have interfered to suppress the calumny—for calumny he must consider it. It was a subject of great importance. We have fallen upon evil times. Whatever differences may exist among us, as to the power of the Departments, or on subjects of legislative inquiry, the effects are confined to ourselves. But when a charge is made which affects purity of character, honor is not to be subjected to common rules of practice. Justice we may give, and it is due to all. It becomes us to preserve involate the honor of our public officers. Europe is at present still, but we cannot forget when that prominent individual who once swayed its destinies fell, that it was audaciously proposed to direct the 1,200,000 bayonets which had been employed against him to the subjection of our country, in which had grown up principles which were esteemed so full of danger to the established systems of that hemisphere. It is necessary, now Europe is at leisure, to be doubly on our guard. Every thing which can be laid hold of among us of a degrading and dishonoring cast, will be re-published in Europe to show that republics ought to be put down and destroyed.—It is our duty to go into this subject with calmness, and to decide justly, but with firmness. He hoped therefore that the letter which had been just read would be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Cocke rose, and stated that all the details relative to the contract out of which this matter had grown, were brought before the House, upon his call for information. When the subject was then before the House he had examined it with his best ability, and he would now declare, that in the course of that examination, not the most trivial circumstance had transpired to create a suspicion on his part that the Secretary of War was in the slightest degree connected with it. This Rip Rap contract had been examined by him, not once only, but repeatedly, and it was but just that he should make this early disclosure.—No such suspicion had ever entered his imagination. He would vote to accede to the request of the Vice-President, and to refer the subject, but not from any desire to satisfy his own mind on the matter.

The motion to refer the letter to a Select Committee was then put and carried; the Committee was ordered to consist of seven members, and was invested with power to send for persons and papers.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1827.

The Governor's Message has at last been received, and will be found in this week's paper. Its principal topics are, Education, Internal Improvement, and the improvement of the Criminal Code. Of these, the most important is *Education.* To a reflecting mind, it seems not a little strange, that while so many plans have from time to time been suggested and adopted for the internal improvement of the state, the most important of all improvements should have been so long overlooked by our legislators. It needed but a slight knowledge of history and of human nature, to have taught them, that in a popular government, moral or intellectual improvement is the basis of all other improvements; and therefore, should in the first place be attended to. The framers of the constitution, sensible of this, made it a part of the constitutional duty of their successors, to promote the moral improvement of the state, by establishing common schools for the convenient instruction of youth; and it appears to us, that the obligation is as binding on the legislature to comply with this part of the constitution as with any other. Yet year after year has passed away, and this important article of the constitution has remained a dead letter—serving no other purpose, that we know of, than to contrast the wisdom and foresight of its framers with the improvidence and inattention of their successors.

The beginning made by the last legislature will, it is hoped, be followed up, by the adoption of an enlightened system of public education,—not a system by which a distinction will be made between the rich and the poor, but one which shall embrace all classes. Establish schools for the education of the *poor*, and the consequence will be, the poor will not send to them—the truth of this has been tested by experience; but provide for the establishment of good common schools in every part of the state, in which the children of the rich as well as of the poor shall be taught, and the object of the framers of the constitution will be attained. Such is the character of the public schools in New-England and the state of New-York; and of the benefits which have flowed, and which will continue to flow from them, no intelligent man need be told. Let *such* schools be established in this state, and the same happy effects will be produced. Emigration will be checked; the waste-places of the state will be built up; its resources will be developed; its character elevated; and an enlightened public spirit be constantly opening new sources of wealth, prosperity and happiness.

The editor of the N. C. Journal has not time to follow us "through the *five* columns of matter with which we favored him." If we gave him *five* columns for *three*, he should recollect that he in the first place favored us with three *columns* for some twenty *lines*. "Nor is it at all necessary," says he, [to follow us through the *five* columns,] "for in the place of argument, we have nothing but reiterated assertion." Pray, what did he give us, in the whole of his three columns? Reiterated assertion and interrogation after interrogation—nothing more. But if he mean that we used assertion unsupported by *facts*, we deny the charge, and put him to the proof. We did, it is true, make assertions; and for the truth of them, we at the same time appealed to *facts*, which we adduced, accompanied by another declaration, "that these facts could not be confuted." Let the editor of the N. C. Journal prove the contrary, and he may then, with some reason, charge us with giving assertion in the place of argument; but this he has not attempted; and the reason is obvious.

If the editor of the N. C. Journal will have the impartiality to publish in his paper Mr. Adams' refutation of the charge preferred against him by Timothy Pickering, or only that portion of it which we copied, we shall be perfectly willing to leave it to the decision of his readers, whether or not his "namesake of the Catawba was happy in the defence of his favorite."

The editor of ihe N. C. Journal, we think, is wide of the mark, in asserting that "those who know any thing of the characters of the two men, will as readily give credit to Mr. Pickering as to Mr. Adams." The people of the U. States, at least the reading part of them, know well the characters of the two men—they know which of them was the advocate of his country, which the eulogist of her enemy—which of them rejoiced at her successes, and mourned for her defeats; and which was elated at her misfortunes, but considered it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at her victories." But enough. The faithful page of history fully delineates the chracters of the two men; and to it we refer those, if there be any such, who have any doubt as to which is entitled to the most credit, and which is most worthy of their confidence and esteem.

Once more. "The editor of the Catawba Journal would escape the charge of the Billiard Table with a sneer. But will he, can he, say that the charge is not true? can he say that the billiard table and chess-men, were not purchased and paid for out of the money of the nation?" Our answer will be brief. We *can* say, and we *do* say, that neither chess-men nor billiard table was purchased or paid for out of the funds of the nation. Now for the Journal's proof—we throw the *onus probandi* on him. Let him prove that what he has stated is so.

To save unnecessary labor, we give him timely notice, that something more than Mr. Carson's famous speech and the account copied into it, will be required. The word of men as good as he, can be opposed to his,—of men who probably *know* something about it: and the manner in which the account referred to by Mr. Carson, got among the public accounts, with which it had no more connection than a private account of the editor of the N. C. Journal, has long since been explained. We shall require *proof*, therefore, that a "billiard table and chess-men have been purchased and *paid for out of the money of the nation.*" Let him show then, if he can, that the charge of the Billiard Table deserves any thing better than a *sneer.*

The Vice-President, as will be seen under our congressional head, has appealed to the House of Representatives, claiming an investigation of serious charges preferred against him. These charges are as old as the Rip Rap contracts, about which the new friends of the Vice-President made so much noise some four or five years since, and which were then made the ground of most virulent attacks on his character and conduct. We did not then doubt his innocence—we do not doubt it now; but it is amusing to see how the opinions of some men change with the times, and how readily, to answer a present purpose, old political enmities are converted into unsuspecting friendships.

In our next, we shall publish the articles which led to this appeal to the "grand inquest of the nation," so that our readers may have the whole subject before them.

A letter written in the Richmond Enquirer, in a long communication on the subject of the appointment of Committees in the Senate, complains that which he calls the *ministerialists*, meaning, we suppose, merely those who see no occasion existing at present to enter into a systematic opposition to the government, did not vote for Mr. Randolph to be of any committee.

This has led us to inquire how many votes were given, from any quarter, for that gentleman as a member of any committee. The result of our inquiry is, that, for three or four of the committees, Mr. Randolph had ONE VOTE; and, in no case, more than one. Supposing it to have been (which was not the fact) an object of the administration to keep Mr. Randolph from serving on the committees, its influence, it must be admitted, extended very far, and was very effectual; and proves much more than the letter writer intended. We hope the Jerusalem correspondent of the Petersburgh Republican will read this, and profit by it.—*Nat. Journal.*

From the Rochester, N. Y. Telegraph.

Singular Preservation of Life.—Mr. James Frazier, a merchant of this village, returning in a sulkey, the road being very rough, was thrown from his seat by a sudden bound of the vehicle, & in falling upon the wheel, was drawn under the sulkey, with his foot fastened, and while his head and shoulders were dragging over the hubs, the horse upon a smart trot, some persons, in attempting to stop the horse, frightened him into a canter. One wheel passed over Mr F's arm, who soon after *fastened* his hands round the axletree, and raised him from the ground, in which position he sustained himself for more than a third of a mile, the horse running at the top of his speed, till he brought up against a bridge, and broke loose from the Sulkey! Mr. Frazier's arm and side were badly bruised and torn by rubbing against the wheel, and his clothes were literally rent in tatters, but we are happy to add, was not otherwise injured.

Winter evenings should be occupied in reading by those who have not business to employ them. Nine tenths of mankind spend more time in positive idleness, neither in business, recreation, or needful repose, than is necessary, if employed in judicious reading, to make them very intelligent members of society, fit for the legislative hall. But how many are there who do not even read a newspaper.—They have not time, and can't afford the expense! yet they can idle away two or three hours in a day, and spend the price of half a dozen newspapers, or a share in a public library, for Whiskey to pour down their necks.

The amount of tolls received on the Erie and Champlain Canals during the year which has just terminated, is estimated, at about 700,000 dollars.

Last year about this time 33,000 free letters were mailed in Washington in one week; the National Intelligencer of the 15th, ult., says that in one week, ending the Tuesday previous 44,000 free letters had been mailed in that Post Office.

A monitorial school is established at Lansinburg, N. York, and has been about two weeks in operation. It contains nearly 192 pupils, and the expense of each a quarter does not exceed *twenty-five cents!*

MARRIED,

Near Salisbury, on Thursday, the 4th instant, by Henry C. Kern, Esq. William Smith, jun. to Miss Nancy Smith, all of Rowan county.

COTTON

WILL be received on Storage, at the Store Houses adjoining the WAGON YARD, FAYETTEVILLE, at which latter place safe and comfortable accommodations can be provided for Wagoners and their teams.

Persons storing Cotton with the subscriber, if they desire it, shall be advised weekly of the state of the market, and may depend upon the earliest information of any material alteration in prices. JOHN McRAE.

January 4, 1827.—6t19

Clock and Watch Making.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the above business, and has made such arrangements, that his customers may rely on punctuality and despatch. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,
Ear and Finger Rings,
Breast Pins, Lockets,
Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons,
Mustard and Salt do.
Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles,
Silver Spectacles,
Do. do. with extra Glass,
Do. do. concave for near sights,

Swords, Epaulettes,

And a variety of other articles in the fancy way, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

JOHN M'KEE.

Chesterville, S. C. Jan. 6, 1827.—6t19p

Notice.

ON Saturday, 3d of February next, will be sold that valuable tract of LAND, whereon widow Sarah Sloan formerly lived. It lies in the upper end of Mecklenburg, on the road leading from Beattie's Ford to Concord, adjoining the lands of William L. Davidson, Esq. and others. It contains 296 acres, of which 50 or 60 are under cultivation and in good repair.—There is a good dwelling-house, a barn, kitchen, smoke house, and other necessary out-buildings. Any person wishing to view the land before sale, may apply to the subscriber.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES DOHERTY, Agent.

January 8, 1827.—3t16

THE

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1827,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh.

For sale at this Office.

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

4a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Notice.

THE subscriber having closed his books, business will be done for cash, or note on demand. Prices will be low—Sole Leather, 28 cents per lb.—Harness and Upper Leather, low. Those that have accounts open, will do well to call and settle them, or they will find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

January 12, 1827.—2t15

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1826.

Trustees of the Congregation of Gilead *vs.* The Heirs at Law of William Henderson, deceased—Cross bill, to recover the Legacy.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that James Henderson, sen. James Venable, James Henderson, son of Archibald, John Henderson and his wife Rebecca, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held in Charlotte on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, this 17th day of November, 1826.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

6t19—pr. adv. $3 50

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1826.

Joseph Wilson *vs.* George T. Hersey and A. D. Murphey.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that George T. Hersey, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that unless he appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to him.

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master of our said court, at office in Charlotte, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1826.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

6t19—pr. adv. $3 50

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1826.

Wm. E. White, *vs.* Wm. Kendrick. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of Jos. Smith, & he summoned as Garnishee.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next February term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t19—pr. adv. $2.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

HAVILAND & ASHFIELD

OFFER,

AT 304, KING-STREET,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

108 Kegs White LEAD, warranted pure,
385 Do. do. good,
160 Do. Spanish Brown,
80 Do. Venetian Red,
20 Bbls. Whiting, English,
25 Do. Linseed Oil, Philadelphia;
10 Hhds. Copperas,
18 Kegs Verdigris,
75 Do. Yellow Ochre,
1200 Lbs. Putty, in bladders,
4 Bbls. Copal and Japan Varnish,
8 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine,
4 Hhds. Lamp Black,
407 Boxes Window Glass, embracing all sizes, from 7 by 9, to 22 by 28. Logwood in stick and chipped; chipped Camwood; Nicaragua; Fustic; Redwood; Indigo, Spanish and Carolina;—Fullers' and Dyers' articles of all kinds.

H. & A. can inform Merchants and other Dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their house in New-York, and fancy that inducements are afforded to purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826.—3mift25.

Notice.

AS the subscriber intends shortly to move from this place, he wishes all who are indebted to him, to make immediate settlement. Those who cannot settle with cash, can have an opportunity of settling by giving their notes, if application be made before the next February court. After that, all book accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Those who are indebted to the association of M'Kenzie & Caldwell, *must* make immediate payment, as a further indulgence need not be expected. DAVID T. CALDWELL.

Charlotte, January 4, 1827.—3t15

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of COOPER & M'GINN, is this day disolved by mutual consent. All persons who stand indebted to said firm, are called on for immediate payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. ADAM COOPER,
AMZI M'GINN.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1827.—3t15

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance

ROBERT L. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. 80

Poetry.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

ELIJAH'S INTERVIEW WITH GOD.

On Horeb's rock the Prophet stood;
The Lord before him past.
A hurricane in angry mood
Swept by him strong and fast.
The forestsfell before its force,
The rocks were shiver'd in its course;
God was not in the blast.
'Twas but the whirlwind of His breath,
Announcing danger, wreck, and death.

It ceased. The air grew mute—a cloud
Came muffling up the sun;
When through the mountains deep and loud
An earthquake thunder'd on.
The frighted eagle sprang in air,
The wolf ran howling from his lair:
God was not in the stun.
'Twas but the rolling of His car,
The trampling of His steeds from far.

'Twas still again, and Nature stood,
And calm'd her ruffled frame;
When swift from Heaven a fiery flood
To earth devouring came.
Down to his depths the ocean fled,
The sickening sun look'd wan and dead;
Yet God fill'd not the flame.
'Twas but the terrors of His eye
That lighten'd through the troubled sky.

At last a voice all still and small
Rose sweetly on the ear,
Yet rose so clear and shrill, that all
In Heaven and earth might hear.
It spoke of peace, it spoke of love,
It spoke as angels speak above,
And God himself was here.
For, oh, it was a Father's voice,
That bade his trembling world rejoice.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

ANECDOTES OF ELEPHANTS.

In Mr. Griffiths's edition of Baron Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, the question of the mental faculties of brutes is discussed, and the conclusion drawn, that the difference between brute and human reason is not in kind, but in the capability afforded to the former and denied to the latter. In illustration of this opinion, some curious anecdotes are related, from which we extract the following:—

"An Elephant, which a few years ago belonged to Mr. Cross, at Exeter Change, attained to the practice of a curious trick, which, by repetition, might be said to have acquired, if indeed instinct could be acquired, something of an instinctive character; but which, the first time it occurred at least, seems attributable to nothing short of reason. It is the usual part of the performances of an elephant, at a public exhibition, to pick up a piece of coin thrown within his reach for the purpose, with the finger like appendage at the extremity of the trunk: on one occasion a six-pence was thrown down, which happened to roll a little out of the reach of the animal, not far from the wall: being desired to pick it up, he stretched out his proboscis several times to reach it; he then stood motionless for a few seconds, evidently considering, how to act; he then stretched his proboscis in a straight line as far as he could, a little distance above the coin, and blew with great force against the wall; the angle produced by the opposition of the wall made the current of the air act under the coin as he evidently intended and anticipated it would, and it was curious to observe the six-pence travelling by these means towards the animal till it came within his reach, and he picked it up. This complicated calculation of natural means, at his disposal, was an intellectual effort beyond what a vast number of human beings would ever have thought of, and would be considered as a lucky thought, a clever expedient, under similar circumstances, in any man.

"Some young camels belonging to a much respected friend of the editor, and brother of a very valuable contributor to this work, were travelling with the army, when they had occasion to cross the Jumna in a flat-bottomed boat; the novelty of the thing excited their fears to such a degree, that it seemed impossible to drive or induce them to enter the boat spontaneously; upon which one of the mohaunts, or elephant keepers, called to his elephant, and desired him to drive them in: the animal immediately put on a furious appearance, trumpeted with his proboscis, shook his ears, roared, struck the ground to the right & left, and blew the dust in clouds towards them; and so effectually subdued one great fear in the refractory camels by exciting a greater, that they bolted into the boat in the greatest hurry,—when the elephant re-assumed his composure, and deliberately walked back to his post. The same elephant was appealed to by his mohaunt, to remove a branch from a tree which hung too low to raise the tent-pole; the animal looked at the pole as if measuring it with his eye, then at the ree and impending branch; he then turned his rump towards the trunk of the tree, stepped a couple of paces forward, took the branch in his trunk, and felt as if examining where it would split off; finding it easy at this place, he moved a little back to where it was thicker, then taking a firm hold, he gave it three or four successive swings, increasing his force, till, with one very powerful effort, it tore and fell on the ground. Being appealed to, to remove a branch still higher, he looked up, streched his proboscis, and caught only a twig or two and some leaves; he was urged again, he shook his ears and gave a piping sound of displeasure: but the mohaunt insisting, after another vain attempt, he caught the bearing pole of a dooly (a kind of palanquin,) and shook it with violence, making a poor sick soldier immediately start out of it; the hint was sufficient—he would not be trifled with.

"At he siege of Bhurtpore, in the year 1805, an affair occurred between two elephants, which displays at once the character and mental capability, the passions, cunning, and resources of these curious animals. The British army, with its countless host of followers and attendants and thousands of cattle, had been for a long time before the city, when on the approach of the hot season, and of the dry hot winds, the supply of water in the neighborhood of the camp necessary for the supply of so many beings began to fail; the ponds or tanks had dried up, and no more water was left than the immense wells of the country could furnish. The multitude of men and cattle that were unceasingly at the wells, particularly the largest, occasioned no inconsiderable struggle for the priority in procuring the supply for which each were there to seek and the consequent confusion on the spot was frequently very considerable. On one occasion, two elephant drivers, each with an elephant, the one remarkably large and strong, and the other comparatively small and weak, were at the well together: the small elephant had been provided by his master with a bucket for the occasion, which he carried at the end of his proboscis, but the larger animal being destitute of this necessary vessel, either spontaneously, or by desire of his keeper, seized the bucket, and easily wrested it away from his less powerful fellow-servant: the latter was too sensible of his inferiority openly to resent the insult, though it was obvious that he felt it; but great squabbling and abuse ensued between the keepers. At length the weaker animal watched the opportunity when the other was standing with his side to the well, retired backwards a few paces, in a very quiet, unsuspicious manner, and then rushing forward with all his might, drove his head against the side of the other, and fairly pushed him into the well. An inquiry might naturally be made here, whether these animals were, in the case in question, possessed of any thing like a moral sense? We should certainly have no inclination to refer a moral sense, strictly speaking, in any case to the lower animals; its existence, independently of education and habit in man, may be problematical; but there seems little doubt that the animals in question had acquired a principle not far, if at all removed from a partial knowledge of right and wrong: being constantly fed by portions or messes, it may be easily supposed that it attained a knowledge of *meum* & *tuum*, and such a knowledge, however limited in its beginning, might, from the constant intercourse of these creatures with man, be in some degree improved (of which instinct is altogether incapable,) and more largely applied.—This motion, however, presupposed a limited degree of reason in the animal. It may easily be imagined that great inconvenience was immediately experienced; and serious apprehensions quickly followed that the water in the well, on which the existence of so many in a great measure depended, would be spoiled, or at least injured, by the unwieldly brute which was precipitated into it; and as the surface of the water was nearly 20 feet below the common level, there did not appear to be any means that could be adopted to get the animal out by main force, or at least without injuring him; there were many feet of water below the elephant, who floated with ease on its surface, and, experiencing considerable pleasure from the cool retreat, evinced but little inclination even to exert what means he might possess in himself of escape. A vast number of fascines had been employed by the army in conducting the siege, and at length it occurred to the elephant keeper, that a sufficient number of these (which may be compared to bundles of wood) might be lowered into the well to make a pile, which might be raised to the top, if the animal could be instructed as to the necessary means of laying them in regular succession under his feet.

Permission having been obtained from the engineer officers to use the fascines, which were at the time put away in several piles of very considerable height, the keeper had to teach this elephant the lesson, which by means of that extraordinary ascendency those men attain over the elephants, joined with the intellectual resources of the animal itself, he was enabled to do; and the elephant began quickly to place each fascine, as it was lowered to him, successively under him, until in a little time he was enabled stand upon them: by this time, however, the cunning brute, enjoying the cool pleasure of this situation after the heat and partial privation of water to which he had been lately exposed, (they are observed in their natural state to frequent rivers, and swim very often,) was unwilling to work any longer, and all the threats of his keeper could not induce him to place another fascine. The man then opposed cunning to cunning, and began to caress and praise the elephant, and what he could not effect by threats he was enabled to do by the repeated promise of plenty of rack. Incited by this, the animal again went to work, raised himself considerably higher until by a partial removal of the masonry round the top of the well, he was enabled to step out: the whole affair occupied about 14 hours. This affair involves a series of intellectual operations which it seems very difficult to separate from reason."

From Bernier's Travels.

"*Hindoo Widows.*—In regard to the women who actually burn themselves, I was present at so many of those shocking exhibitions, that I could not persuade myself to attend any more; nor is it without a feeling of horror that I revert to the subject. I shall endeavor, nevertheless, to describe what passed before my eyes; but I cannot hope to give you an adequate conception of the fortitude displayed by those infatuated victims during the whole of the frightful tragedy; it must be seen to be believed. When travelling from Ahmedabad to Agra, through the territories of Rajahs, and while the caravan waited in a town under the shade, until the cool of the evening, news reached us that a widow was on the point of burning herself wtth the body of her husband. I ran at once to the spot, and going to the edge of a large and nearly dry reservoir, observed at the bottom a deep pit filled with wood; the body of a dead man extended thereon; a woman seated upon the same pile; four or five brahmins setting fire to it in every part; five middle-aged women, tolerably well dressed, holding one another by the hand, singing and dancing around the pit; and a great number of spectators of both sexes. The pile, whereon large quantities of butter and oil had been thrown, was soon enveloped in flames, and I saw the fire catch the woman's garments, which were impregnated with scented oil mixed with sandarach and saffron powder; but I could not perceive the slightest indication of pain, or even uneasiness in the victim, and it was said that she pronounced with emphasis the words five, two; to signify that this being the fifth time she had burned herself with the same husband, there wanted only two more similar sacrifices to render her perfect according to the doctrine of the transmigration of souls; as if a certain reminiscence, or prophetic spirit, had been imparted to her at the moment of her dissolution. But this was only the commencement of the infernal tragedy. I thought that the singing and dancing of the five women were nothing more than some unmeaning ceremony; great therefore was my astonishment when I saw that the flames having ignited the clothes of one of these females, she cast herself head foremost into the pit. The horrid example was followed by another woman, as soon as the flames caught her person: the three women who remained then took hold of each other by the hand, resuming the dance with perfect composure; and after a short lapse of time, they also precipitated themselves, one after the other into the fire. I soon learnt the meaning of these multiplied sacrifices. The five women were slaves, and having witnessed the deep affliction of their mistress in consequence of the illness of her husband, whom she promised not to survive, they were so moved with compassion that they entered into an engagement to perish by the same flames that consumed their beloved mistress."

"As I was leaving Surat for Persia, I witnessed the devotion and burning of another widow: several Englishmen and Dutchmen, and Mr. Chardin, of Paris, were present. She was of the middle age, and by no means uncomely. I do not expect, with my limited powers of expression, to convey a full idea of the brutish boldness, or ferocious gaiety, depicted on this woman's countenance; of her undaunted step; of the freedom from all perturbation with which she conversed, and permitted herself to be washed; of the look of confidence, or rather of insensibility, which she cast upon us; of her easy air, free from dejection; of her lofty carriage, void of embarrassment, when she was examining her little cabin, composed of dry and thick millet straw with an intermixture of small wood; when she entered into that cabin, sat down upon the funeral pile, placed her deceased husband's head in her lap, took up a torch, and with her own hand lighted the fire within, while I know not how many Brahmins were busily engaged in kindling it without. Well, indeed, may I despair of representing this whole scene with proper and genuine feeling, such as I experienced at the spectacle itself, or of painting it in colors sufficiently vivid. My recollection of it, indeed is so vivid, that it seems only a few days since the horrid reality passed before my eyes, and with pain I persuaded myself it was any thing but a frightful dream.

"At Lahore I saw a most beautiful young widow sacrificed, who could not, I think, have been more than twelve years of age. The poor little creature appeared more dead than alive when she approached the dreadful pit. The agony of her mind cannot be described. She trembled, and wept bitterly: but three or four of the Brahmins, assisted by an old woman, who held her under the arm, forced the unwilling victim toward the fatal spot, seated her on the wood, tied her hands and feet, lest she should run away, and in that situation the innocent creature was burnt alive."

Life of Napoleon.—A writer in the New-York American, who has read the first and part of the second volume of this forthcoming work of Sir Walter Scott, after expressing a feeling of disappointment with the first part of the work, says, of that relating to the early period of the French Revolution,

"There is one point in which these views of the French Revolution will be most grateful to Americans. Sir Walter is eminently just to Lafayette. Indeed, we are acquainted with no history of these times which exhibits Lafayette in so respectful a light, whether as regards character, influence, or abilities. His motives are repsesented as pure; his influence as great, and, with but one exception, properly and even generously exercised: he is acknowledgd as the leader of his party, and becomes without influence by the diminution of that party; and, lastly, his treacherous imprisonment by the Prussian monarch, is justly and warmly condemned. Some of the characters of the Revolution are admirably sketched. Danton, Robespierre, and Marat, are separately discriminated and marked out by a few striking touches, which convey in brief space excellent outlines of their character. But the description of the more remarkable events—the storming of the Bastile, the attack on the Palace of Versailles, and particularly the massacre of the Swiss Guards, are described with the same inimitable hand, which gives so much interest to the imaginary mob at Edenburgh, in the Heart of Mid-Lothian. Indeed, the interest wonderfully thickens as we advance towards the fatal period of the birth of Napoleon, until just before the trial of the king, the work has the enchaining interest of a romance. Its publication may, therefore, be expected with the certainty of the greatest gratification and enjoyment by the reading public."

Leather and Prunella.—A writer in the Merrimac Journal, has opened a battery against the fashion of wearing cloth shoes by the ladies. He says with great justice:—

"If there is one constant practice that deserves execration, this it is. Examine the many cases of consumption and decline now prevalent throughout our country and it will be found that first of all, the patient by wearing cloth shoes got her feet wet, which caused a slight cold—before the first cold was fairly cured a second one was taken by the same carelessness, and so it continues until consumption is seated—when after lingering a few months, death ends the scene. It is a fact which I presume will not be disputed, that twenty females at least are carried out of the world by consumption where one male is. I believe this cannot be accounted for in any other manner than that men are not a tenth part so careless of their health as ladies are. You can scarcely to have his feet wet by thin shoes two name a prudent man who will consent or three times a week; on the contrary, many take a method to have their boots water-proof. If the ladies think that lasting, or valencia or satin shoes are handsomer than those made of kid or leather, they are sadly mistaken, at least in the opinion of the gentlemen."

It has been the remark of some poet, that the bee draws honey from a flower, while the spider will light upon it and extract poison. It is thus with men; some will go through any trouble—witness the wreck of their property; the loss of their friends; be surrounded by all the ten thousand vexations of human life; yet gather knowledge from their misfortunes, and feel happy that they are no worse. They turn their meditations rather to the blessings than the cares of the world; and when they retire at night to their family, they talk, laugh, amuse themselves and all around them with a flow of pure sport—determined to be happy—and are so. They are so. There are other men who are exactly the reverse. They take a deal of trouble to find out the miseries around them, and brood over every care with a gloomy ill-natured disposition, that marks them for misanthropists.

Items from London Papers to Oct. 20.

We hear that suggestions have been made to Mr. Peel, by some of the illiberals in the Cabinet, to curb the alleged licentiousness of the Press, by visiting libellous or seditious remarks with personal punishment on the proprietors; but that the Right Hon. Secretary has rejected the proposition. In so doing, he has acted wisely. Even Lord Sidmouth, who carried matters with a higher hand, when recommended a similar course, had the sagacity to decline it; for respectable men and capitalists would, under such circumstances, have nothing to do with the press; and it would face into the hands of such desperadoes as would set all terrors, decencies, and restraints, at defiance.

Having referred to the subject last Sunday, we add the following to our legal collectanea, from an able and useful work, called the "Cabinet Lawyer," just published by Simpkin and Marshall. "Conspiracy" is a term of rather undefined application in law. In general, any combination to injure an individual in his person, property, or character, is a conspiracy. There are many cases in which the act itself *would not be cognizable by law*, if *done by a single person*, which becomes the subject of indictment when effected by *several with joint* design. For instance, an agreement between private individuals, to support each other in all undertakings, whether legal or otherwise, is "*illegal;*" (IV Chitty's Bl. 136) the punishment is fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, according, of course, to the magnitude and malice of the wrong.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, dated the 18th of September.—"One of our Judges (Mr. M.) has just absconded, having drawn bills to an immense amount. The charge against him is for *perjury and swindling*."

"Persons," say the country papers, "may now get from Bristol to Cork by steam, for 1*s.* 6*d.*" The worst of it is, they may return from Cork to Bristol for the same sum.

We understand from a gentleman lately arrived from St. John's, New Brunswick, that serious complaints, and a very bad feeling exists among our settlers on the American frontiers, in consequence of the aggressions of the American officers, which are *said to be* sanctioned by their Government.—[*News, this.*]

In the midst of the tremendous storm of discontent which is growing about the Ministers on the subject of the Royal Palaces, and the deficiency of the Revenue, one would think that their scribes were acting on the system of Fontenelle, who being asked how he got through his difficulties, replied by two maxims; 1st. *No one can tell what may happen;* 2d. *Every body may be right at last.*

James Elmes, a Custom House Officer, in a state of intoxication, reeled off the pavement on Wednesday, in Shoreditch & falling under a cart, was crushed to death.

A poor woman was run over by one of the mail-coaches on Thursday evening, by Holland Terrace, Kengsington, and killed on the spot. She appears to have been a perfect stranger, as nothing has been discovered as to her name, &c.

On Thursday evening, *a drunken female* was knocked down by the Gloucester coach, the wheel of which went over her head and killed her on the spot.

The celebrated Russian General, Count Von Benningsen, died on the 3d instant, at his seat at Bantelu, Hanover. His ability and valor in the war in Poland, obtained him brilliant rewards.

Two Fools.—Last week a severe pugilistic combat took place in a hop garden, at Pembury, belonging to Mr. Avard, between two old men, one of whom was 71, and the other 72 years of age.

Nothing is talked of in Lorraine but a sleeping beauty, who, it seems, wakes occasionally, and falls asleep again for several months.